WITHIN OUR BORDERS

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Alberta Has Enjoyed a Year of Expansion

Agriculture Remained the Province's Basic Industry - Oil Continued to Draw Continent-Wide Attention - Tourist Traffic Again Established a Record

Alberta has been singularly blessed among the provinces of Canada as among the peoples of the world. A glance at the achievements of the past year must convince anyone of the worth of the privilege of living in this land with all its varied resources, its people, its mountains, rivers, lakes and prairies.

Agriculture remains the Provinces basic industry. At the Royal Winter Fair and other famous exhibitions Alberta farmers have again stamped the name of their province in bold characters on the map of North America.

Wheat production is about 15 per cent higher than last year in spite of reduced acreage. Yield of coarse grains was about one-third higher. Acreages and estimated yields as compared with last year follow:

	Acres		Yield, bus. per acre		
					Long time
	1950	1949	1950	1949	Average
Wheat	7,251,000	7,586,000	16.1	12.8	17.0
Oats	2,455,000	2,255,000	29.3	23.0	32.0
Barley	2,534,000	2,118,000	22.1	17.0	24.5
Rye	312,000	325,000	13.5	7.4	12.4
Flax	48,300	37,500	9.0	8.0	8.0
Summerfallow	5,950,000	6,116,000			

Shift to Coarse Grains

The shift from wheat to coarse grains appears to have been the result of (1) uncertainty with respect to the market and price for wheat and (2) the fact that in central Alberta seeding was delayed because of dry soil conditions. In the south and in the Peace River district early prospects encouraged farmers to increase the percentage of land under crop with a corresponding decrease in the percentage of summerfallow.

Total estimated yields for principal crops in millions of bushels are: Wheat, 117; oats, 72; barley, 56; rye, 4.2.

Another Oil Industry Record

When all the figures have been added it is expected Alberta will have scored another record in oil production in 1950. At the beginning of the year daily average production was about 60,000 barrels. In these closing months it has ranged between 90,000 and 100,000.

This year nine months' deliveries exceeded those of last year by about 25 per cent and the complete year's production can be estimated at about 27,000,000 barrels, an increase of more than 30 per cent over last year's.

Comparison between this year's and last year's percentage of increase will suggest that this year's is lower. But it will be recalled that it was only in the closing months of last year that production reached such proportions as to exceed prairie refinery capacity, necessitating restriction of production. Alberta's oilfields have been operating under this handicap for the whole of this year.

Interprovincial Pipeline

This situation has been met, however, by construction of the Interprovincial Pipeline between Edmonton and Superior, Wis. at an initial capacity of 95,000 barrels per day. In addition, new refineries planned for Alberta or actually under construction, together with pipeline capacity increased to 135,000 barrels per day will make feasible an Alberta production of some 200,000 barrels per day by the spring of 1952.

While there have been no major oilfields added this year there have been some major discoveries such as Acheson and Flint. Recorded also was outstanding development in the number of still comparatively small fields which may yet become great—Stettler, Campbell and Joseph Lake are examples. Leduc and Redwater still remain the two greatest fields whose output for the year is likely to approximate 10,000,000 barrels each.

Exploration has never been more active than during the past year at an estimated cost of $150,000,000. As the year draws to a close 87 geophysical crews are in the field in Alberta—about 75 percent of all the crews operating on the prairies. Nearly 200 rigs are punching new holes and new wells are being completed at the rate of about three a day.

Production Valued at $77,000,000

The wellhead value of the year's production can be estimated at about $77,000,000 an increase of more than 30 per cent over last year's.

At the close (September 30) of the fiscal half-year, the provincial auditor's statement showed an all-time high cash surplus of $15,227,106. To this oil leases, rentals and royalties contributed $28,925,411 and timber fees, dues and rentals $1,015,175.

On the other hand, ordinary payments amounted to $32,137,380 and net capital payments amounted to $17,161,650, an overall increase of $14,386,028 over 1949. This increase is made up mostly of greater outlay on education, health, welfare and public works. Road construction (including bridges and ferries) cost over $7,000,000 and other public works (including buildings) $3,700,000.

It is the government's intention to liquidate the public debt year by year until 1973.

Coal Industry Encounters Hardships

It is unfortunate that the coal picture over the year was not bright, in spite of Alberta having about 40 percent of Canadian coal resources and about 14 per cent of the world's.

Ontario coal consumers continue to import 20,000,000 to 24,000,000 tons a year from the U.S.A. Could Alberta operators secure even a tenth of this business it would put the Province's coal industry on at least a paying basis. For want of a profitable market several important mines have been forced to close down this year—Mountain Park, Roundhill and, in the Drumheller field, Newcastle, Maple Leaf and Cambria.

Although the tourist traffic fell off in some parts of Canada, Alberta enjoyed a 10 per cent boost compared with last year. It is estimated that over 1,000,000 holiday makers came to the Province and spent some $25,500,000. A powerful factor in achieving this result is the year-by-year improvement of roads and highways. The Province now has about 1,000 miles of paved highway.

Industrial development continues at increasing tempo. Production of manufactured goods undoubtedly will pass the 500,000,000 dollar mark established last year, and during the present year 19 new major industrial establishments were set up.

Alberta Government Aiding Cerebral Palsy Treatment

A co-operative health project now in the initial steps of operation soon will give Alberta a modern program for treating cerebral palsy. This project features the following organizations, the Provincial and Federal governments, the Edmonton Cerebral Palsy Association, the South Edmonton Kiwanis Club and the Canadian Red Cross Society (Edmonton Branch).

The Government of Alberta will provide a building for the treatment of cerebral palsy patients, and with the assistance of the Federal Crippled Childrens' Grant to staff, and fully equip it with everything necessary for modern therapy treatment. The staff will consist of a director, physiotherapist, occupational therapist, speech therapist, a school teacher and a bracemaker.

The Edmonton Cerebral Palsy association has provided transportation since the scheme began and recently it purchased a new vehicle. The specially equipped car is driven by members of the Edmonton Fire Department. The association also paid the rent for the original building used and it now shares present rental costs with the South Edmonton Kiwanis Club.

The South Edmonton Kiwanis Club is providing extra facilities for the training of these patients, such as a second building providing a kitchen, a dormitory and the necessary recreation grounds. The Red Cross Society (Edmonton Branch) has agreed to provide the transportation from points in the city for these children to and from the clinic. These buildings will be built on three lots made available by the City of Edmonton at the corner of 74th avenue and 115th street. The government plans to establish a similar service in Calgary next year.

Disease Defined

Cerebral palsy is defined as any disturbance of muscular functions arising from an injury or disease of the brain. Alberta's present program is more concerned with those defects which were present at birth or make their appearance shortly after birth. These unfortunate children are born with, or develop a persistent spasm of their muscles, in the areas which have been affected by the disease. The children are not able to use the muscles properly and some children are frequently further afflicted with seizures which are more commonly termed fits.

The main purpose of the scheme is to train these children sufficiently, so that they will be less of a burden and expense to their parents. It is hoped that many will improve sufficiently so that they eventually will be self supporting.

Until recent years it was unfortunately necessary that doctors, when consulted on these particular problems, were forced to advise the parents that very little if anything could be done, and if the case was a severe one that the child would be much better placed in an institution.

Clinics Established for 10 Years

The reasons for this were two-fold. Primarily, there were no clinics which specialized in the treatment of these particular cases and since the treatment required was of a very specialized nature there was just nothing available to work with. The second reason was the fact that until clinics were formed in the United States and England to attempt the treatment of these children, it was not fully realized by the medical profession that treatment would do any good. These clinics were first established approximately 10 years ago and when their results were made available to the medical profession they quickly spread to all major centres throughout the world.

It has been found advisable in most of the existing clinics in Canada and in the United States that the entire project should be kept as distinct and separate from a hospital environment as possible. It has been found that the contacts the children make with normal children while away from the clinic are very important in providing them with something to aim at. For this reason the Government is not providing hospitalization for these patients at the present time.

Individualized Treatment

The treatment has to be individualized to fit each particular case. Consequently it requires many types of equipment, and the trained personnel has to exercise a great deal of ingenuity. The physiotherapist concentrates on teaching the power of relaxation of the spasmodic muscles so that eventually the patient may develop this ability himself. He is particularly concerned with the rehabilitation of the lower limbs so that the patient may learn to walk.

The occupational therapist is concerned with teaching the patients in self-help such as to dress and feed themselves and look after themselves generally and by the use of special exercises such as weaving and knitting she teaches them the use of their arms and hands.

The speech therapist is of course concerned with teaching these children to control drooling, the relaxation of the spasmodic muscles which prevents them from talking, and finally speech itself.

Plans Outlined

Included in the present training program are children between the ages of three and eight years but it will eventually include older children also. Therefore the plans include a school room and a school teacher specially interested in this type of teaching so that the child's education needs, where educational training is possible, will not be neglected. Here they can have the use of specialized equipment to enhance their educational program.

The most important unit in the proposed project is a brace shop which will be a complete unit to provide the children with much needed braces to control the spasmodic muscles. This is essential if the best results are to be obtained. It has become evident that the biggest single factor contributing to the advancement of these children is that they are associated intimately with other children similarly afflicted. In this way they quickly realize that there are other people like themselves in the world, and they can have playmates who also are handicapped. Due to this close association the desire to walk, to use their arms and to talk, quickly appears and particularly when they can observe the advancement being made by their playmates, the spirit of competition develops, assisting greatly in their improvement.

Temporary Facilities

Temporary facilities for the treatment of cerebral palsy patients have been provided by the Edmonton Cerebral Palsy association at 10560 - 105th Street, Edmonton. This clinic has been functioning since mid-June of this year. Approximately 12 children are being transported to this clinic each day where they are given physiotherapy and occupational therapy treatments. The equipment was provided by the Government. It is too early as yet to show any results but the director has indicated that excellent progress is being made and when the program is expanded in the new buildings he believes that the results will be much better.

A clinic is held every Saturday morning at 9:30 a.m. when cases referred are examined and allocated for treatment. The extent to which this program may develop can be ascertained by a brief look at the figures. To date there have been 440 cases of crippled children referred for examination throughout the Province. Of these 60 cases have been examined and 45 have been found afflicted with cerebral palsy.

It is estimated there are approximately 300 children in the Province who can benefit from this special training. The best facilities available have been provided at the temporary clinic.

The new quarters will not be ready for occupation until next spring, but if you have a child or children so afflicted you can help them now by contacting the Alberta Cerebral Palsy Clinic at 10560 - 105th Street, Edmonton.

More than 440 cases of crippled children throughout the Province have been referred for examination. Shown above examining correspondence of referred cases at the Edmonton Clinic are Miss Phyllis Wright, left, and Mrs. Alan McRae. Miss Wright is secretary of the Edmonton Cerebral Palsy Clinic. Mrs. McRae, the founder of the association, is the present treasurer.

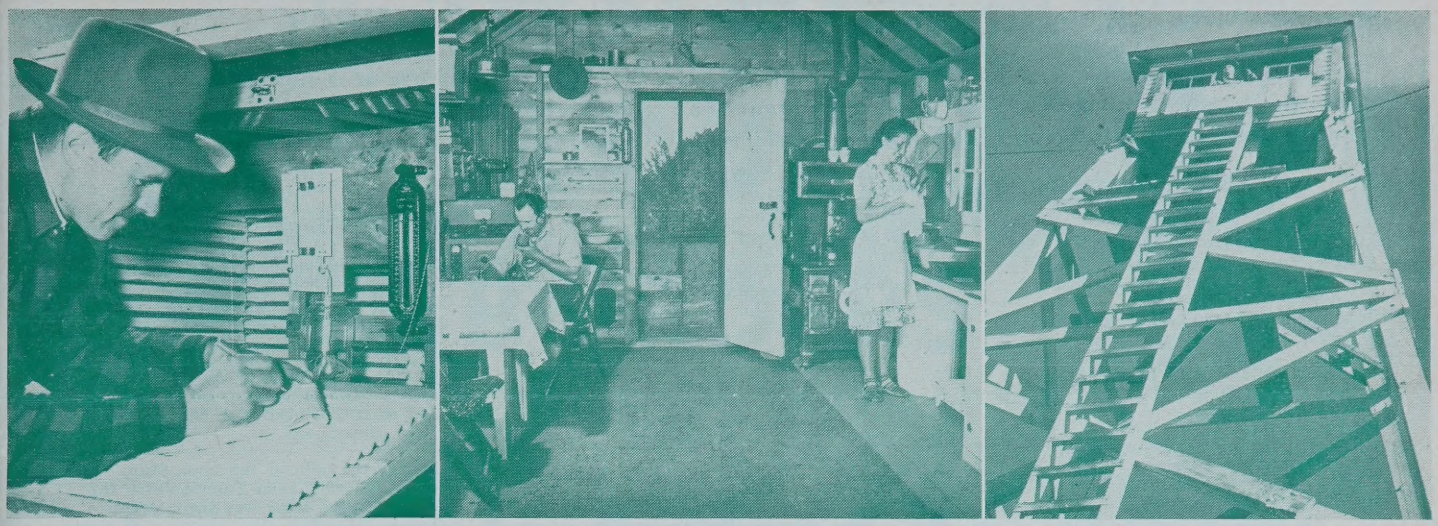
(Alberta Government Photo)

"Within Our Borders" is a publication designed to acquaint the people of the Province with the administration and services of the Alberta Government.

It is believed the many and varied services of the Government will be effective in the degree they are known and used.

Any material used is for immediate republication.

Correspondence should be addressed to "Within Our Borders", Legislative Buildings, Edmonton.



Forestry lookout men spend long busy days during the annual fire hazard period. The above series of photographs depict various activities of Lookout Man George Sebastian, stationed at Saskatoon Mountain, west of Grande Prairie. At the left he is seen recording weather information. In the centre panel he makes a scheduled radio report while his wife, Mary, washes the breakfast dishes. At the right the lookout man is shown "upstairs". (Alberta Government Photographs)

Alberta's Forestry Lookout Men

This Group of Government Workers help to save Alberta's Timber Wealth from the Ravages of Fire; Assisting an Important Industry and Preserving Natural Beauty

The ever-vigilant forestry lookout men who form Alberta's first line of defence against disastrous forest fires are responsible in saving millions of dollars of timber each year.

In modern industry the mechanical smoke detector is used to locate a danger spot and sound an alarm before the actual fire breaks out. The lookout man's important position in Alberta's expansive forest fire fighting machinery is similar to that of the smoke detector. During the annual fire hazard period daily he spends many hours scanning the sky from his vantage point in the lookout tower. He is able to see many miles in all directions and even the most minute wisp of smoke, when spotted, sends him into immediate action.

Pinpoint Danger Spot

When smoke is observed the lookout man calls another tower and by using the Osborne Fire Finder the two men attempt to "get a cross" and pinpoint the danger spot. Further assurance of locating the exact spot is to call in a third tower. The mechanical fire finder gives the directional angle in degrees and the estimated miles from the tower. The danger spot is where the angles from two separate towers cross. If it is impossible to get a cross it is necessary to estimate the position of the probable fire.

Each tower is equipped with a remote speaker or transmitter, attached to the main set in the cabin. The nearest fire ranger and his chief ranger are notified as soon as the estimated location of the possible fire has been made. After further investigation the ranger organizes the firefighters. Forestry headquarters in Edmonton also is notified of the fire.

Living Standard Improved

The standard of living of the lookout man has improved considerably during recent years. Although some of the towers are in remote areas where it is necessary to pack materials into them, others have become tourist attractions. The cabins are quite comfortable, and some of the towermen have their families with them. Certain supplies for some of the towers are packed in during the winter season. In recent years rough roads have been bulldozed through the bush reducing the amount of packing required.

Following is an outline of a typical day in the life of the lookout man. He is usually up before six a.m. and shortly after that is on the air with his first radio schedule. He makes eight weather reports daily which include temperature, humidity, wind direction and velocity.

Information Exchanged

This information is given to the Dominion meteorological officials in Edmonton who in return give the forestry officials complete weather forecasts. The most dangerous period of the day is between 11:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. when about 90 percent of fires start.

Shortly after making his first scheduled report the lookout man climbs into his tower. If the fire hazard is high he spends most of the day "upstairs" until about 10:00 p.m. when it becomes too dark to detect smoke. In some cases the fires are detected by the glow of flames at night.

Lookout men start their duties about April 1, each year and are at their towers until a permanent blanket of snow covers the ground. This year they ceased operations the first week of November. During the winter months about 50 percent of the towermen are employed in various forestry offices as relief radio operators, and recorders of timber operations. They also are employed at checking stations.

Agriculture Hall of Fame Honors Leading Albertans

A Provincial Agriculture Hall of Fame, a long-time dream of a leading government agriculture official, has become a reality.

The main floor of the west wing of the Legislative Buildings where the Department of Agriculture is housed, becomes the Hall of Fame. There a tablet will be erected on which to inscribe the names of those honored. Portraits also will be hung of those found worthy of a place and the nominees themselves will be presented with plaques.

There have been may ways of recognizing the services of citizens in all walks of life, but no means of honoring specifically those citizens on whose endeavors Alberta was built and still depends. The Master Farm Family award was the first step, but it excludes because they are not farmers, many who nevertheless have made valuable contributions to agriculture.

First to be admitted was the late **Henry Wise Wood.** Although a farmer, Dr. Wood is best remembered as a leader and as organizer of the Alberta Wheat Pool and the United Farmers of Alberta.

To date four others have been admitted. The late **J. H. Johnston** earned his place by services, especially in the field of livestock, during his managership of the University of Alberta Farm.

C. S. Noble, early settler of the Nobleford district, earned his by pioneership in soil conservation and as designer of new and better dry farming machinery.

Frank Collicut, formerly of Crossfield and now living in Calgary, and **Claude Gallinger,** Edmonton, were accorded their places in recognition of their work in the breeding of livestock.

The honor is available, in the words of the document instituting it, to "anyone who has made an important and outstanding contribution to some phase of agriculture."

It will be seen from this that while the award is intended primarily for farmers, it can also be earned by others engaged less directly in agriculture. It will include the scientist who, in his laboratory, develops a new strain of wheat, editors, authors, inventors or anyone making an outstanding contribution to agriculture.

While any citizen or any organization may nominate a candidate, selections are made by a committee composed of the minister of agriculture, the president of the Alberta Federation of Agriculture and senior officials of the Department of Agriculture.

A Page of Christmas Carols

This page of Christmas Carols was specially prepared by "Within Our Borders" for use at Yuletide parties and get-togethers in the hundreds of school classrooms throughout the Province where "Within Our Borders" is a regular visitor. With it goes sincere Season's Greetings from the staff of "Within Our Borders" to all readers.

GOOD KING WENCESLAS

Good King Wencelas look'd out,
On the Feast of Stephen,
When the snow lay round about,
Deep and crisp and even:
Brightly shone the moon that night,
Though the frost was cruel,
When the poor man came in sight,
Gath'ring winter fuel.

"Hither, page, and stand by me,
If thou know'st it, telling,
Yonder peasant, who is he?
Where and what his dwelling?"
"Sire, he lives a good league hence,
Underneath the mountain;
Right against the forest fence,
By Saint Agnes' fountain."

"Bring me flesh, and bring me wine,
Bring me pine logs hither,
Thou and I will see him dine,
When we bear them thither."
Page and monarch forth they went,
Forth they went together;
Through the rude winds' wild lament,
And the bitter weather.

"Sire the night is darker now,
And the wind blows stronger.
Fails my heart, I know not how,
I can go no longer."
"Mark my footsteps, my good page,
Tread thou in them boldly:
Thou shalt find the winter's rage
Freeze thy blood less coldly."

In his master's steps he trod,
Where the snow lay dinted;
Heat was in the very sod
Which the saint had printed.
Therefore, Christian men, be sure,
Wealth or rank possessing,
Ye who now will bless the poor,
Shall yourselves find blessing.

SILENT NIGHT, HOLY NIGHT

Silent night, holy night!
All is calm, all is bright,
'Round yon Virgin Mother and Child,
Holy infant so tender and mild,
Sleep in heavenly peace,
Sleep in heavenly peace.

Silent night, holy night!
Son of God, Love's pure light,
Radiant beams from Thy holy face,
With the dawn of redeeming grace,
Jesus, Lord, at Thy birth,
Jesus, Lord, at Thy birth.

Silent night, holy night!
Shepherds quake at the sight,
Glories stream from heaven afar
Heav'nly hosts sing Alleluia;
Christ, the Saviour, is born,
Christ, the Saviour, is born.

DECK THE HALL

Deck the hall with boughs of holly,
Fa, la, la, la, la, la, la, la.
'Tis the season to be jolly,
Fa, la, la, la, la, la, la, la.
Don we now our gay apparel.
Fa, la, la, la, la, la, la, la.
Troll the ancient Yuletide carol,
Fa, la, la, la, la, la, la, la.

See the blazing Yule before us,
Fa, la, la, la, la, la, la, la.
Strike the harp and join the chorus,
Fa, la, la, la, la, la, la, la.
Follow me in merry measure,
Fa, la, la, la, la, la, la, la.
While I tell of Yuletide treasure,
Fa, la, la, la, la, la, la, la.

Fast away the old year passes,
Fa, la, la, la, la, la, la, la.
Hail the new, ye lads and lasses,
Fa, la, la, la, la, la, la, la.
Sing we joyous all together,
Fa, la, la, la, la, la, la, la.
Heedless of the wind and weather.
Fa, la, la, la, la, la, la, la.

O LITTLE TOWN OF BETHLEHEM

O little town of Bethlehem,
How still we see thee lie,
Above thy deep and dreamless sleep
The silent stars go by.
Yet in thy dark streets shineth
The ever lasting light,
The hopes and fears of all the years,
Are met in Thee tonight.

For Christ is born of Mary
And gathered all above,
While Mortals sleep, the angles keep
Their watch of wond'ring love.
O morning stars, together
Proclaim the holy birth,
And praises sing to God the King,
And peace to men on earth.

How silently, how silently
The wond'rous gift is given:
So God imparts to human hearts
The blessings of His heaven.
No ear may hear His coming,
But in this world of sin,
Where meek souls will receive Him still,
The dear Christ enters in.

O holy Child of Bethlehem,
Descend to us we pray,
Cast out our sin, and enter in,
Be born in us today.
We hear the Christmas angels
The great glad tidings tell;
O come to us, abide with us,
Our Lord Emmanuel.

O COME ALL YE FAITHFUL

O come, all ye faithful, joyful and triumphant,
O come ye, O come ye to Bethlehem:
Come and behold Him, born the King of angels:
O come, let us adore Him, O come, let us adore Him,
O come, let us adore Him, Christ, the Lord.

Sing, choir of angels, sing in exultation,
Sing, all ye citizens of Heav'n above:
Glory to God, in the highest:
O come, let us adore Him, O come, let us adore Him,
O come, let us adore Him, Christ, the Lord.

Yea, Lord, we greet Thee, born this happy morning;
Jesus, to Thee be glory giv'n;
Word of the Father, now in flesh appearing:
O come, let us adore Him, O come, let us adore Him,
O come, let us adore Him, Christ, the Lord.

IT CAME UPON THE MIDNIGHT CLEAR

It came upon the midnight clear,
That glorious song of old,
From angels bending near the earth,
To touch their harps of gold:
"Peace on the earth, good will to men,
From heav'n's all gracious King;"
The world in solemn stillness lay
To hear the angels sing.

Still through the cloven skies they come,
With peaceful wings unfurl'd;
And still their heav'nly music floats
O'er all the weary world:
Above its sad and lowly plains
They bend on hov'ring wing.
And ever o'er its Babel sounds
The blessed angels sing.

O ye, beneath life's crushing load,
Whose forms are bending low,
Who toil along the climbing way
With painful steps and slow!
Look now, for glad and golden hours
Come swiftly on the wing:
O rest beside the weary road,
And hear the angels sing.

For lo! the days are hastening on,
By prophets seen of old,
When the ever-circling years,
Shall come the time foretold,
When the new heaven and earth shall own
The Prince of Peace their King,
And the whole world send back the song
Which now the angels sing.

THE FIRST NOWELL

The first Nowell the angel did say
Was to certain poor shepherds in fields as they lay;
In fields where they lay, keeping their sheep
On a cold winters night that was so deep.
Nowell, Nowell, Nowell, Nowell,
Born is the King of Israel.

They looked up and saw a star,
Shining in the East, beyond them far,
And to the earth it gave great light,
And so it continued both day and night.
Nowell, etc.

And by the light of the same Star,
Three Wisemen came from country far;
To seek for a King was their intent,
And to follow the Star wherever it went.
Nowell, etc.

This Star drew nigh to the northwest,
O'er Bethlehem it took its rest,
And there it did both stop and stay,
Right over the place where Jesus lay.
Nowell, etc.

Then entered in those Wisemen three,
Full reverently upon their knee,
And offered there, in His Presence,
Their gold, and myrrh, and frankincense.
Nowell, etc.

Then let us all with one accord,
Sing praises to our Heavenly Lord,
That hath made Heaven and earth of nought,
And with His Blood mankind hath bought.
Nowell, etc.

WE THREE KINGS OF ORIENT ARE

We three kings of Orient are;
Bearing gifts we traverse afar,
Field and fountain, moor and mountain,
Following yonder Star,

Chorus:
O Star of wonder, Star of night,
Star with royal beauty bright,
Westward leading, still proceeding,
Guide us to Thy perfect light.

Melchoir:
Born a King on Bethlehem's plain,
Gold I bring, to crown Him again,
King forever, ceasing never,
Over us all to reign.
Chorus.

Caspar:
Frankincense to offer have I,
Incense owns a Deity nigh,
Pray'r and praising, all men raising,
Worship Him, God most high.
Chorus.

Balthazar:
Myrrh is mine, its bitter perfume,
Breathes a life of gathering gloom,
Sorrowing, sighing, bleeding, dying,
Seal'd in the stone-cold tomb.
Chorus.

All:
Glorious now behold Him arise,
King and God and Sacrifice,
Alleluia, alleluia,
Earth to the heav'ns replies.
Chorus.

AWAY IN A MANGER

Away in a manger, no crib for a bed,
The little Lord Jesus laid down His sweet head;
The stars in the bright sky looked down where He lay,
The little Lord Jesus, asleep on the hay.

The cattle are lowing, the Baby awakes,
But little Lord Jesus no crying He makes;
I love Thee, Lord Jesus! look down from the sky
And stay by my cradle till morning is nigh.

Be near me, Lord Jesus, I ask Thee to stay
Close by me forever, and love me, I pray;
Bless all the dear children in Thy tender care,
And take us to heaven, to live with Thee, there.

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